

The **Dental Assistant**

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION

FEBRUARY 1932

VOLUME I, NUMBER 3

What Is Success?

It isn't the cut of the clothes that you wear,
Not the stuff out of which they are made,
Though chosen with taste and fastidious care,
It isn't the size of your pile in the bank,
Nor the number of acres you own;
It isn't the question of prestige or rank,
It isn't the things you possess.
Whether many or little, or nothing at all—
It's service that measures success.

It isn't a question of name or of length of an ancestral
pedigree.
Nor a question of mental vigor or strength,
Nor a question of social degree,
It isn't a question of city or town;
Nor a question of doctrine or creed;
It isn't a question of fame or renown.
Nor a question of valorous deeds;
But he who does something of worth every day
Giving pleasure or sharing distress,
Will find satisfaction the richest pay,
For it's service that measures success.

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The Dental Assistant

Official organ of the Educational and Efficiency Society for Dental Assistants,
First District, N. Y., Inc.

JULIETTE A. SOUTHARD, *Managing Editor*
MARY A. O'CONNOR, *Chm. Publication Com.*

MILDRED M. SCHWARTZ, *Editor*
GERTRUDE GEHM, *Subscription Chm.*

VOLUME I

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NUMBER 3

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Changes of address should be reported to us promptly in order to assure continued receipt of issues.

The Care of Equipment

by J. C. Forstbauer, N. Y. City

You are an essential part of a producing institution. The condition and appearance of equipment is your responsibility. Whether you give it your personal attention or delegate its care to some other competent person matters little.

The following is offered as a suggestion for the correct procedure:

ENGINE:

Oil the Engine once each week applying three or four drops of a standard engine oil through the oil holes at each end of the motor. At the same time remove the front cover from the motor and clean the commutator using a cloth slightly moistened with the oil. Wipe the commutator to a clean bright polish and observe the condition of the carbon brushes. Do not use abrasive in any form for polishing the commutator. Keep at least one extra pair of carbon brushes in reserve so that they may be handy to replace the old ones at a time when they might otherwise wear down to the point where the motor may stop running and cause delay and inconvenience to the doctor.

Apply a drop or two of oil to each side of the belt pulleys on the engine arm so that it will saturate the felt washers back of the hub caps. Without this attention the pulleys which are accurately fitted may run dry causing undue noise that would be harsh and unnerving to both doctor and patient.

Keep an eye on the engine belt and never be without one or two extra belts

in reserve. The life of an engine belt is indeterminate, but is longer when run somewhat loosely over the pulleys rather than stretched tight. Remember that a slack belt permits full engine speed and power and long use of the belt. Belts sometimes become filmed with grease and dirt without showing signs of wear, and belts in such condition may be cleaned by running them several times through a cloth moistened with gasoline or benzine.

The handpiece should be removed each night, disassembled and the finely fitted parts wiped free of accumulated moisture and grease and given a fresh application of engine oil each day.

THE CHAIR:

Once every month is often enough for lubricating certain parts of the Dental Chair, but it is important that this attention be given in a thorough and definite way.

Starting at the headrest—inject a drop or two of engine oil into the ball sockets of the locking joints and at the point where the locking lever operates against the large washer in the middle of the assembly. Then work in the lubricant by rapidly moving the headrest in all directions, employing a circular movement; this will cause some of the oil to work out of the joints bringing with it any gummy residue and tarnish that may have collected. Wipe the parts clean with a soft cloth.

The headrest and backrest slides and locking devices should be polished clean

with a cloth slightly moistened in oil so as to readily remove any accumulated film or tarnish and this same treatment should be applied to the sliding bars in the back reclining mechanism and the seat tilting device which is accessible by removing the upholstered seat. These slide bars as well as the other slide tracks and movable parts of the Chair are the better for a slight film of engine oil after cleaning than without, for this protects the metal surfaces against possible rust or tarnish in long periods of disuse.

On all late models of Dental Chairs there are oil holes in the raising lever bearing which should receive engine oil once monthly and also through the top of the large elevating guide tube which introduces lubricant to the chains that pass over rollers at that point. In this region there are the accurately fitted roller tracks on the elevating guide tubes to be cleaned to a bright polish and slightly filmed with oil.

The rubber mats in the foot platform are readily removable and as often as they show a soiled condition, should be taken into the laboratory where they may be scrubbed with soap and water. If in a bad condition with considerable dirt ground into the rubber, use a scouring compound such as Old Dutch Cleanser or an occasional application of fine sand-paper wet with gasoline, and followed by a soap and water wash is indicated to restore the mats to as good as new appearance.

Leather upholstery may be washed with a lather of ivory soap or saddle soap, then polished if desired with any good leather dressing that doesn't leave

a residue which might stain garments.

LABORATORY LATHE MOTOR:

The oil cups that screw into the under side of each bearing should be removed once monthly and the caps taken off so that engine oil may be injected into the cups.

Keep the taper ends of the shaft clean for accumulated dust and polishing compounds interfere with the accurate fit and adhesion of the chucks. The chucks too, should be occasionally cleaned using an applicator moistened with alcohol or gasoline to swab out any grease or dirt that may have accumulated. In this way chucks are tightly fitted to the shaft tapers without undue force or pounding and longer use of the chucks is assured where they otherwise would be subjected to wear and stretching.

THE AIR COMPRESSOR:

Except for draining the tank every thirty days, the Air Compressor doesn't require lubricating or other attention oftener than every six months. The tank is drained by opening the screw in the plug near the bottom of the tank, having at the same time full air pressure in the tank. The escaping air will carry with it any accumulated water that results from condensation. At this time it is well to remove the cotton chamber which is fitted to the valve body at the top of the pump and removable by a slight turn to slip the bayonet catch. The cotton may be moistened with a few drops of some pleasant and refreshing medication or essential oil, such as tincture of orange, oil of cloves, or a perfume of some kind which serves to sweeten the

air and counteract any objectionable odor resulting from the air being confined within the metal tank and pipes.

Every six months the pump should be lubricated using a standard compressor oil and in the following way:—Remove the oil drain screw in the bottom of the pump crank case directly under the nameplate; pour off the old oil into a small receptacle held so as to receive it when the Compressor is tipped forward to assist drainage. Do not return the drain screw to place until the new oil has been poured into the crank case in just sufficient amount that it reached the level of the drain hole and begins to flow out. This determines the correct amount of oil necessary to efficient lubrication of the entire pump. Oil should not be added to the crank case from time to time without first knowing the quantity already present, as too much oil within the crank case will cause the valves to become fouled resulting in noisy operation.

Apply as much oil into the oil wells at each side of the motor as they will receive and also a drop or two in the hole drilled into the hub of the belt idler pulley.

THE X-RAY MACHINE:

The three accurately rolled grooves in the vertical elevating tube and the four bevel ground roller tracks on the horizontal extension arm should be polished free of dust and tarnish once each month, using a polishing cloth moistened with oil which assists in cleaning and leaves a slight protecting film on these surfaces.

The entire machine should be frequently dusted taking care that the interior of the cabinet is gone over, particularly the top of the high tension transformer. Keep the leaded glass shield surrounding the tube clean at all times and do not permit dust to accumulate on the wood supporting posts or other parts of the structure.

CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

Sterilization of Instruments

by Rosemarie Cornelis

Member E. & E. Society for D. A., 1st District, N. Y., Inc.

The Care of Instruments such as:

Excavators, Explorers, Scalers, Pluggers,
Pliers, Mouth Mirrors, etc.
Burs, Reamers, and Broaches.
Porcelain Instruments,
Spatulas and Slabs.

For the explorers, excavators, scalers, pluggers, pliers, mirrors, and all other instruments used in practically every dental operation, they should be thoroughly scrubbed with a fairly stiff brush,

soap (antiseptic if desired) and hot water, well rinsed, and placed in sterilizer and boiled from 10 to 15 minutes, then removed, dried in sterile towel and placed in cabinet in well ordered fashion; all similar instruments together, paired off in regular sequence. Exacting technic calls for resterilization immediately before using.

Burs, reamers and broaches should also be scrubbed as above and freed of

all particles and debris before sterilizing. You may have to use a medium stiff bristle brush on the laboratory lathe to accomplish this result, but never use a wire brush as it destroys the cutting edges. After thoroughly cleansing these instruments, there are a number of ways they may be sterilized without boiling. They can be immersed and kept in a solution of Metaphen C.—or Novol Sterilizing Solution,—or campho-phenol. Burs can be soaked over night in a solution of Ziratol, brushed thoroughly the next morning with a bristle brush, rinsed in hot water and dried, and they will be found to be clean bright and free of debris.

Porcelain (synthetic) instruments should be soaked in cold water, rinsed and dried. No abrasives should be used on them, or chemicals. If varnish or cavity lining remains thereon, remove with the solvent provided by the manufacturers. If the slabs and instruments have been allowed to stand uncleaned over night and the removal of the remains of filling material proves obstinate, use a saturated solution of bi-carbonate of soda and soak therein for a few minutes, this will soften the coating and its removal will be easy.

Spatulas and slabs used for cements of any type may be placed in cold water to which a large pinch of bi-carbonate of soda has been added. This will neutralize the acid and soften the cement adhering to them making it easy to remove. All such instruments should be cleaned immediately after using to avoid the necessity of scraping, which ruins the surface of the glass slabs, causing tiny

grooves in which foreign particles will lodge.

Sharp cutting edge instruments should not be "over boiled" in the sterilizer, some dentists do not allow them to be boiled at all. They are carefully brushed clean, as described in the first paragraph of this article, and for 10 or 15 minutes before using are immersed in a sterilizing medium such as the dentist may prefer. The assistant should carefully examine all such instruments under a magnifying glass and call the dentist's attention to any that are nicked along their cutting edge, or appear dull. These will have to be sharpened before using again. Burs also should be examined under a magnifying glass after cleansing, and all that are dull should be discarded. In some offices, burs are never used a second time, broaches likewise.

May I suggest that working out the details of the above procedures, would make the foundation of a very interesting clinic before a dental society, or before a special study group or clinic club in any society for dental assistants.

... If I could reach every dental assistant I should say "Keep your attention upon the work in hand. Anticipate each phase of the day's work and plan it before you come to it. You will be ready, the work will be easier, and you will accomplish more with less effort and greater efficiency. . . ."

Excerpt from article by

JULIETTE A. SOUTHARD,
New York City.

A Word of Assistance to Assistants

by Charles K. Peck, N. Y. City

Our experience in the dental laboratory field convinces us that the "No Mans' Land" existing today between the doctor at the chair and the laboratory bench offers a very promising field of activity for the dental assistant. Her sense of orderliness and her appreciation of the importance of detail should qualify her to fit into this phase of prosthetic work, much to the benefit of her employer, the patient, and the laboratory.

From the time the dentist completes his impressions, takes his bites, selects his mould and shade, and otherwise completes the assembling of the data upon which the laboratory will work in constructing the case, the success of the restoration depends in no small measure upon getting all this data in a complete, accurate, and orderly form to the laboratory. The assistant who can assemble and record this information for the laboratory and see that every bit of information is supplied, is a valuable helper.

With the increasing demands upon the dentist's time at the chair, with the demands made upon him to keep up with his profession, attending clinics, study groups, and lectures; it is little wonder that routine matters are occasionally overlooked. For example, with the impression you should be sure that a bite is provided. Even if the case in hand is only an ordinary repair, supplying a bite will enable the laboratory to make a better repair and avoid the possibility of a faulty occlusion, which to correct will waste much of the dentist's time, where-

as if the necessary bite is supplied he will be able to dismiss the patient promptly. The assistant should also make certain that an impression of the opposing jaw is supplied, at least locally; this will make possible better service and workmanship and prove a time and patience saver for all concerned. And always see that the shade and mould are included.

In making up your package for mailing, or to be called for by messenger, be sure to wrap the impression, bite, and model, if one is sent, very carefully in cotton or soft tissue, and be certain that all the pieces of the impression are sent, no matter how small or unimportant they may look to you. Put in the impression of the opposing jaw, the bite and the shade guide tooth, or any other aid the dentist has used in determining the shade. These aids may be a mold guide tooth, an extracted tooth, or a part of an old denture. These will be valuable aids to the laboratory in matching the shade. If you can take upon your shoulders the responsibility of getting all this material to the laboratory, you will be instrumental in greatly improving the quality of your employer's restorative work.

When a package is prepared remember that all that the laboratory has to guide them in constructing the case is the data you send in the form of impressions, bites, shade, and mould teeth. The more complete this data, the more perfect the case will be. Nothing should be considered unimportant. The most insignificant splinter from an impression may

mean the difference between success and failure in the finished work, and if you are ever in doubt as to any instructions your dentist gave, ask him again and make sure.

We direct these words to the dental assistants because we know they are now largely in charge of this phase of prosthetic work in their respective offices.

The greater percentage of cases and instructions reaching us are prepared by the assistants, and we believe that the suggestions given in the foregoing will help them perform this task better, and that they will derive more pleasure and satisfaction from it. It is a mighty important duty and deserves the best attention.

TODAY

We have today, let's not forget
In all our life we never yet
Have seen tomorrow, nor can we borrow
Just one brief hour from yesterday.

Of yesterdays we've had a plenty,
If three score years, or only twenty
Have flitted by, no use to cry
About our wasted yesterdays.

Today is ours to use or waste,
Across life's page a line is traced
For which we'll sorrow, perhaps tomorrow
Unless we do our best today.

Tomorrow, like a mist, defies
Our grasp. It may hide a surprise
Of weal or woe; but as we sow
Today, we reap our destiny.

—ALSON SECOR

What Do You Read?

*"Tis knowledge we seek. With
knowledge comes success"*



If the dental assistant would intelligently perform the duties of her service to the dentist and patient, she should have a broad acquaintance with all matters that affect the dental profession as well as those that pertain directly to the practical phases of her work. Nothing will aid her more to understand what the dentist is trying to accomplish in health service, and the part she plays in rendering that service, than well directed reading. The following current articles are suggested:

Journal of the American Dental Association	January 1932
"Inlay Casting Golds"	Page 36
"Dental Caries"	Page 62
"Dental Infections as Foci of Systemic Diseases in Children"	Page 97
"Accepted Dental Remedies"	Page 142
The Dental Digest	December 1931
"Interesting Dental Curios from Copenhagen (Illustrations)"	Page 835
"Dental Secretaries and Assistants"	Page 866
The Dental Cosmos	January 1932
"Care of Teeth in a Grammar School"	Page 14
"Dental Prophylaxis in Children"	Page 38
"Prenatal Care and Feeding in Relation to Dentistry"	Page 41
"Relation of Metabolism to Dentition"	Page 45
The Dental Survey	January 1932
"Dental Research on Nutrition Problems"	Page 38
"Diet vs Tooth Brushing"	Page 41
"Dental Clinics In The Missions of the Far North"	Page 70
"Diet and Dental Nutrition"	Page 74
"Patients I Have Met"	Page 86
Oral Hygiene	January 1932
"An Analysis of Credit Conditions"	Page 28
"Dilemmas In Dentistry" (continued)	Page 52
(The Case of Dr. Jones—Beginning April 1931 Issue)	
"To Sterilize Syringes"	Page 63

"T. NATSISSA LATNED"

GERMS

One recent rainy afternoon business being a bit dull in our office, the D.A. busied herself sorting and filing the huge stack of magazines (pardon me, I mean dental literature) that had accumulated on top of the safe.—What do you mean, yeah?—Yeah, we have a safe, its all full of books an' ever'thing. Well, as I was saying the D.A. was restoring order out of chaos, (Oh Boy! I like that one) and I was helping her, tucked away under the finger nail of her left pinky. Whats a "left pinky"?—Well, its the small digit of her left hand. So there.

Our D.A. is a studious person, she scans the reading matter whenever she gets a chance and so this rainy afternoon aforementioned she peeked (now don't ask me what "peek" means) into several of the volumes of wisdom she was putting away and this bit of philosophy caught her eye.—So we read it too and it was so good we memorized it for your benefit. We like DIGGERS they sort of fit in with our life's work. This is entitled "Digging." "Hard work means nothing to a hen. She just keeps on digging worms and laying eggs, regardless of what the business prognosticators say about the outlook for this or any other year.—If the ground is hard, she scratches harder. If its dry, she digs deeper. If its wet, she digs where its dry. If she strikes a rock, she works around it. If she gets a few more hours of daylight, she gives us a few more eggs.—But she always digs up worms and turn them into hard shell profits as well as tender, profitable broilers. Did you ever see a pessimistic hen? Did you ever hear of one starving to death waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface? Did you ever hear one cackle because work was hard? Not on your life. They save their breath for digging and their cackles for eggs. SUCCESS means DIGGING. Are you?

—SPIRO KEET.



IT IS A FACT

That about two hundred years ago, prior to the discovery of the method of making porcelain teeth, the dentist made use of human teeth, animal teeth and also elephant tusks to supply teeth for artificial dentures? We can very well appreciate the handicap the people were under and what ingenious training a dentist in those days received.

Just imagine how fortunate the people of this modern age are, when if necessity arises and one requires an artificial denture, it isn't a very difficult matter to make and insert a restoration that almost defies the most discerning eye.

For the first step in this direction, we have to give credit to France. Dr. Fauchard, a Frenchman, was the first man who proposed the use of porcelain as a material for artificial teeth in 1728. Actual experimenting was not begun until 1776. Improvements have been continuously made, until now we have such beautiful anatomical reproductions of nature's gift to mankind.

Submitted by FRANCES GREEN

The Dental Assistant

A Monthly Publication

A Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to Their Interests and Education.

MILDRED M. SCHWARTZ, *Editor*
605 West 181st St., N. Y. City

All communications for publication must be in the hands of the Editor on or before the tenth of the month previous to publication. Publication of statements, opinions, or other data is not to be understood as an endorsement of same by the magazine or its publishers.

NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY, 1932

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Co-operation

"THE DENTAL ASSISTANT" is striving to create a better understanding of the character and value of the trained assistant in dentistry, and to bring about an appreciation by the dental profession of the possibilities of her services. We believe that she has been rightly called a "practice builder"—in her daily work she assists her employer in the upbuilding and maintenance of his practice as well as aiding in the progress of dentistry. To this end, she is constantly furthering her studies and developing her abilities. She has shown great courage and admirable initiative in the establishment of societies and study groups, where the members may enjoy the inspiration that derives from the association with others engaged in the same calling; where they may share the advantages of mutual self-help in educational advancement.

But the dental assistant cannot grow to her greatest stature alone and unaided. She requires the encouragement and help of the dental profession. She needs instruction in some of the scientific and technical subjects relating to dentistry, as well as business training. She needs classes in dental colleges under the direct supervision of dental instructors, assisting the student dentist in the clinics so that they both can become accustomed to working together. This is not a new idea. It has been actually carried out in various sections of the country, but it

should be nation-wide. For the fulfillment of these essentials, the dental assistant looks to and is dependent upon her superior officers, the members of the dental profession.

Dentists, will you help us?

* * * * *

To Our Readers

The purpose of this journal is to bring about greater interest among dental assistants for dental assistants; to help promote a more friendly relationship between dental assistants; to publish the news that transpires in other dental assistants' societies and elsewhere as may affect dental assistants or aid them; to print educational matter of all kinds by competent authors,—briefly, to do all possible through the medium of written word, to aid dental assistants better fulfill their occupation in life.

The editorial staff is anxious to carry on these plans in the highest and most effective manner possible, and this they can do only with the aid of all dental assistants and their one hundred percent cooperation. In dental assisting as in other fields of endeavor, there is more than one way to produce results. It may be that your particular methods, ideas, and suggestions, would be of great help to others; therefore we ask you to prepare an article giving details of some particular phase of your work, or several phases, that can be used in a near future issue. We have a department known as "The Question Box." Send in material to its Editor to help make this feature interesting and worthwhile. No doubt you know or work for a dentist from whom you can secure articles of interest and educational value; please do so. We must have advertising matter to help defray our expenses; do your part in interesting business concerns to place their advertisements in the journal. Besides dental manufacturers and supply houses, there are many others who carry merchandise that a dental assistant would be interested in, such as wearing apparel of all types, uniforms, cosmetics, laundries and linen supply houses, etc. Refer them to, or get in touch with the Managing Editor. Help secure subscriptions among dentists, dental assistants, and any others you can interest, in any part of the country or Canada. The subscription Manager will appreciate your cooperation.

We welcome all helpful criticism and encouragement. Do not hesitate to write your Editor your ideas, your praise or your suggestions. This is YOUR MAGAZINE and its success depends largely upon the interest you manifest in it. We desire to make it of real interest to ALL our readers.

THE QUESTION BOX

Elizabeth V. Shoemaker

Q. What age and other qualifications are necessary to join an Assistants Society?

A. Any woman (white) regardless of age who is employed in an ethical dental office is eligible for membership.

Q. Why must the gums be dried before applying iodine?

A. Saliva acts as a conducting agent so in drying the gums the iodine is prevented from "running" over other parts of the mouth.

Q. I work for a dentist who practises in a country town. I am anxious to appear properly dressed in the office; just what should I wear?

A. An all white one piece, long sleeve uniform of becoming cut, white shoes and stockings, all of which should be spotless. The Dental Assistants Cap may be added if you are a member of the local society.

Q. What is the definition of "Balanced Occlusion?"

A. In "Balanced Occlusion" the teeth should occlude in all excursions of the jaw; centric, protrusive and right and left occlusion.

Q. Please give me directions for the care of a sterilizer.

A. Empty sterilizer every day. Clean inside thoroughly with a cleaning

powder (not soap) and flush out several times before filling with fresh cold water. Add a few drops of any good anti-rust solution. If it is Chromium finish just wipe the outside with a dry cloth, if nickel use a good polish. A wire run thru the spigot will keep it free from particles that drop to the bottom of the sterilizer. Be sure the electric cord does not become wet while cleaning.

Do you know that: A few growing plants and some gold fish in the office, make conversation with children much easier?

Do you know that: Napkins folded diagonally and piled in "Rosette" formation makes picking up easier?

Did you know that: An instrument pan just the correct length, containing a folded towel is convenient for holding several handpieces after they are sterilized?

Do you know that: The air attachment used for the spray bottles is a splendid means for blowing dust from the "radiator" of the X-ray machine?

E. & E. Society for Dental Assistants

Meeting:

Tuesday, February 9th, 1932. 7:45 p.m. sharp.

Hotel Pennsylvania, 32nd Street, Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

PROGRAM

Speakers:

Dr. William A. Spring. "Practice Building by the First Prophylactic Treatment and Discussion with Patient of the Home Care of the Teeth."

Miss Helen Deering, Assistant to the American Director, Near East College Asso., Inc. "Near East Faces West."

Clinic Club

Meeting:

Monday, February 15th, 1932. 7:30 p.m. sharp.

Supplee Laboratories, 17 Union Sq., N. Y. C.

Speaker:

Mr. Samuel Supplee. "Pouring of Models."

Application for Membership

Miss Kathleen Bailey, with Dr. Maurice M. Stern, 175 West 79th Street, N. Y. C.

Transfer from Associate to Active

Miss A. Smythe, 236 - 3rd Street, New Dorp, Staten Island.

Classes

The Chairman of Classes will announce shortly the list of classes with dates. For further information, please address Rosemarie Cornelis, 509 West 110th Street, N. Y. C.

Library

The Society has an extensive library at the disposal of the members. The Librarian, Sylvia Messinger, may be addressed at 516 - 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

Notice

The members of the E & E Society are invited to be the guests of Juliette A. Southard, Founder, for TEA on February 22nd, Washington's Birthday, from 3 to 5 p.m., at the N. Y. City Federation Hotel, 443 West 22nd Street, N. Y. City. Please send your acceptance to Mrs. Southard not later than Feb. 16th.

EDUCATIONAL AND EFFICIENCY SOCIETY FOR DENTAL ASSISTANTS 1st District, N. Y., Inc.

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HERE AND THERE

Robina A. McMurdo

American Dental Assistants Assn.

The eighth annual meeting will be held in Buffalo, N. Y. September 12th to 15th, 1932. PLAN NOW to attend this meeting as a part of your vacation. For further information address: Ruth F. Rogers, Pres., Suite 803, 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., or Ruth Clark, Sec'y, c/o Dr. E. G. De Motts, Minot, N. Dakota.

The D.A. Assn. State of New York

Fourth annual meeting, May 11-13, 1932, Albany, N. Y.

ZOA H. DICKHAUT, Pres.,
344 Woolworth Building,
Watertown, N. Y.

The D.A. Study Club of Brooklyn Study Class:

Friday evening, February 5th, 1932, 8 p.m., 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clinician: A. L. Greenfield, D.D.S.
Subject: Dental Radiography.

Regular meeting: Friday evening, February 19th, 1932, at 8 p.m., 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Essayist: Selby J. Day, D.D.S.

Subject: Role of the Dental Assistant in the Extraction of Impacted Teeth.
MARGUERITE W. SIMPSON, Cor. Sec'y,
103 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
c/o Dr. Wm. E. Lawrence.

Phila. Assn. of Dental Nurses

Meeting 8 p.m., February 16th, 1932, at the Phila. County Medical Bldg.

Speaker, Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, President of the Philadelphia Federation of

Women's Clubs and Allied Organizations.

A class in Dental Anatomy will be held during the month.

MARY E. HILLMAN, Pres.,
Apt. 1201, 1520 Spruce St.,
Phila., Pa.

Pittsburgh D.A. Assn.

The society meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month. The next meeting, February 23rd, 1932.

Subject: "Anatomy of the Mouth," illustrated lecture.

HELEN M. WASSER, Pres.,
6114 Jenkins Arcade,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

From Oklahoma comes the news of a new society organized by the dental assistants of Shawnee. We extend our congratulations and wish them every success. This means another link in the Association of the State.

Wisconsin has a new organization which we hope we can welcome in the national group ere long.

Congratulations and every good wish.

MILDRED M. REIS, Pres.,
306 Cherry Street,
Green Bay, Wisc.

Long Beach D.A. Assn.

On February 15, 16 and 17th, Mr. Henderson of the California Dental Supply Co. will talk to the members on "Office Management."

FREDA M. BAY, Publicity Ch'm.,
817 Professional Bldg.,
Long Beach, California.

St. Louis D.A. Society

The next meeting will be held February 8th.

Speaker, Mr. Jungmann of the Wil-mot Castle Co.

Subject: "How to fight the army of microbes that are constantly endeavoring to occupy the neutral zones on the points of instruments."

LYDIA AMELING, Sec'y.,
201—6233 Delmar Blvd.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Toledo D.A. Society

A session of four classes on Dental Anatomy will be held during February, Dr. J. W. Travis, instructor.

A card party will be held at the home of Agnes Halker on Feb. 19th and another one later in the month at the home of Mrs. F. W. Kimble, for the purpose of raising funds for the delegate to the A.D.A.A. meeting in Buffalo next September.

IRENE P. ARCHAMBEAU, Pres.,
919 Ohio Bank Bldg.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Bergen Co. D.A. Assn.

The meeting will be held February 5th, 1932, at the office of Dr. Gifford Ely, 287 Broadway, Westwood, N. J. The speaker will be a representative of the L. D. Caulk Co. Topic: "Synthetic Porcelain Restorations."

MRS. R. J. IRWIN, Publicity Ch'm.,
312 Union Street,
Hackensack, N. J.

The D.A. Assn. of Northern N. J.

Next meeting will be held February 16th, 1932, at the Medical Tower Building, Newark, N. J.

ANN F. SCHWEICKERT, Pres.,
166 N. Day Street,
Orange, N. J.

Ontario D.A. Assn. Canada

Greetings from the dental assistants of Ontario Province to the members of the American Dental Assistants Assn. Congratulations to their constituent society, the E. and E., on their successful launching of "THE DENTAL ASSISTANT."

MARION EDWARDS, R.N., Pres.,
538 Huron Street,
Toronto, Canada.

"The Dental Hygienists Assn. of the State of New York will hold its 12th annual meeting, May 11 to 13, 1932, inclusive, at the Centennial Hall, Albany, N. Y.

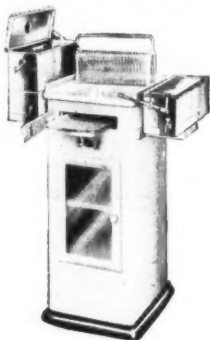
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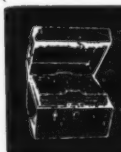
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